

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL
COMMANDER.

Vice-Adm. S. O. Makharoff, who has been appointed to the command of the Russian naval force in the Far East, was born in 1848; entered the Russian navy in 1864; was sub-lieutenant, 1869; lieutenant, 1871; lieutenant-captain and captain of the 2nd class in 1877, when he commanded the steamer *Grand Duke Constantine* during the Russo-Turkish war, converting her into a kind of torpedo depot ship; captain of the 1st class 1882, when he was appointed to command the cruiser *Vladivostok* in the Pacific; and rear-admiral in 1890, when he was also appointed inspector-general of naval artillery and invented the hard metal hood for projectiles, which in an improved form is now in general use. In 1894-95 he was in command of a naval division in the Far East, and thus took part in the events which followed the war between China and Japan; and in 1896 he became vice-admiral, with the command of a squadron in the Baltic; after which he was appointed naval governor of Kronstadt, and later commander-in-chief of the Baltic Fleet. He is best known outside Russia as the designer of the ironclad *Vernik*, with which he believed the North Pole could be reached. Recently he has advocated the building of four small warships at the cost and in the place of one large battleship, his argument being briefly that four vessels had four times the power of one. He may be expected, therefore, to make use of the *Pravda* in the Far East, which up to the present has been comparatively little.

RINGS MARU IN COLLISION.

The N. S. K. steamer *Rings Maru* had a most adventurous three months' voyage to Japan, Captain Davis, as commander, on the voyage to England in order to deliver the *Rings Maru* in case of war being declared, then the cargo was on fire in London docks, and now she has been in collision. The *Standard* of the 9th ult. reports:

The Japanese mail steamer *Rings Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which arrived at Cardiff on Wednesday, reported that she had been in collision in the English Channel, off Hastings, on Monday night, with the Welsh steamer *Edward Jones*, of Penarth. The latter vessel sank, and five of her hands were lost, the only survivor of the schooner's crew being Julius Moore, a young German. The *Rings Maru* was going at full speed at the time and struck the schooner in the stern, splitting her as far as the foremast. Captain Williams and some of the men were below when the collision occurred, Julius Moore, the sole survivor of the *Edward Jones* crew, states: "On Monday night I was on the look-out forward, when the collision occurred, and Owen Jones was at the wheel. It was a very dark night but not stormy. Although we had side lights showing we had no light aft, as we should have had, and that no doubt brought about the accident. The Japanese steamer struck us dead on the stern, and cut her way right through amidships to the bows, causing the schooner to part in two and immediately sink. No doubt all those below went down with her. I was swimming in the water for about four hours, but during the latter part of the time I had a table, which floated from the ship, to support me. At last I got to the steamer's side and was thrown a rope. I saw Owen Jones swimming about until a quarter of an hour before I was rescued, but suppose he must have gone down then, as he disappeared. He had a plank to support him. It's a pity he couldn't have held on just a little longer."

Don't Fool With It.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs, and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. It indicates that the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed. This inflammation often leads to pneumonia. The surest way to ward off pneumonia is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the first appearance of the cough or cold. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all chemists and medicine vendors. WATKINS Ltd., General Agents.

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OF
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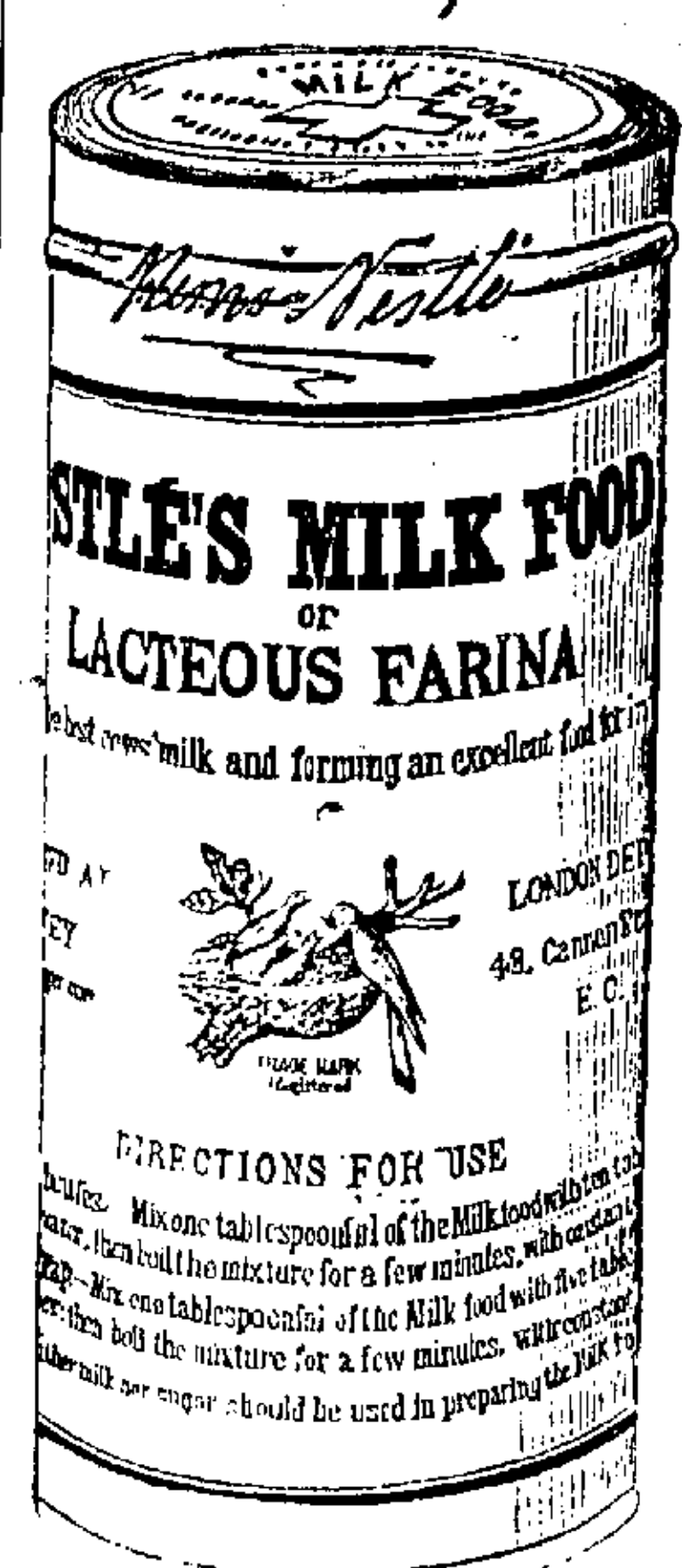
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obsolete Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

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GRIMAUD'S Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance. GRIMAUD'S Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in the oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

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Hongkong, April 2, 1903. 149

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DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG, Lately Practising with Dr. I. SARATA.

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Hongkong, December 3, 1902. 628

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Surgeon Dentist, No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE Consultation Free.

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Hongkong, March 2, 1904. 299

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His Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Alicia	despatch-vessel	1700	—	3000	Comdr. O. de B. Brook	Mira Bay
Albion	battleship, 1st class	12,500	18	13,500	Captain T. H. M. Jorram	Hongkong
Albatross	cruiser, 1st class	1050	6	1400	Commander R. Nugent	Mira Bay
Anchitrite	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	18	15,000	Capt. Charles Windham O.V.O.	Mira Bay
Blenheim	gunboat, 1st class	9000	12	13,000	Captain F. G. Stoford	Hongkong
Bramble	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut.-Comd. F. M. Lewis	Shanghai
Britannia	gunboat, 1st class	710	6	1300	Lieut.-Comd. T. D. Pratt	Mira Bay
Centurion	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Captain Fegan	Hongkong
Cressy	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	21,000	Captain Henry M. Tudor	Singapore
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	800	Comdr. Ernest Barton	Hongkong
Eclipse	cruiser, 2nd class	6600	11	9600	Captain Robert H. S. Stokes	Nanchang
Epiggle	sloop	1070	10	1400	Comdr. Ernest Barton	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	860	6	5700	Comdr. P. V. Lawes, D.S.O.	Weihaei
Fearless	cruiser, 2nd class	1680	12	3500	Captain W. A. Carter	Weihaei
*Glorious	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Lieut.-Comd. H. L. Well	Weihaei
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Comdr. J. D. Daintree	Shanghai
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4000	Lieut.-Comd. O. Asser	Weihaei
Humber	torpedo boat destroyer	1640	—	800	Lieut.-Comd. G. B. Powell	Yangtze-Kiang
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	220	6	3900	Hon. N. G. Stoford	Kobe
Kinsla	river gunboat	14,100	—	31,500	Lieut.-Comd. G. G. Webster	Macao
Leviathan	cruiser, 1st class	180	2	800	Captain R. F. Foote, C.M.G.	Mira Bay
Moorehead	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Lieut.-Comd. G. G. Codrington	Weihaei
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6300	Commander W. H. Nicholson	Shanghai
Phoenix	sloop	1015	6	1400	Captain Morris H. Buxby	Shanghai
Rambler	surveying-vessel	635	6	650	Com. J. St. A. Waite	Hongkong
Rinaldo	sloop	980	10	1400	Lieut.-Comd. John F. Inven	Shanghai
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Comdr. T. Jackson	West River
Robur	river gunboat	85	2	240	Capt. C. H. H. Moore	Hongkong
Sandpiper	cruiser, 2nd class	3600	8	9000	Lieut.-Comd. Davidson	Yangtze
Sirius	river gunboat	85	2	240	Fleet Reserve	Hongkong
Snipe	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6300	Captain Lewis Bayly	Mira Bay
Taku	cruiser, 2nd class	250	6	6500	Commodore Dickson	Hongkong
Talbot	receiving ship	5500	11	9600	Lieut.-Comd. E. V. Dymore	Yangtze
Tamar	river gunboat	4550	6	800	Capt. A. G. Wilkinson	Weihaei
Tees	cruiser, 2nd class	180	2	800	Lieut. Forbes	Mira Bay
Thetis	cruiser, 2nd class	3400	8	9000	Capt. Leslie Stuart, C.M.G.	Singapore
Tweed	coast defence gunboat	363	3	200	Comdr. S. St. John Farquhar	Hongkong
Vengeance	battleship, 1st class	12,950	16	13,500	Lieut.-Comd. A. B. Barker	Hongkong
Vestal	sloop	980	10	1400	Lieut.-Comd. Ernest C. Hardy	Hongkong
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6300	In Reserve	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	820	—	450	Lieut.-Com. Hugh Somerville	Hankow
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5900	Lieut.-Com. Wason	Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	650		
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	650		

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard H. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

+ Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe, O.B., C.M.G.

Foreign Men-of-war on the China and Japan Station.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Aspern	Austrian cruiser	2437	18	7300	Capt. Friedrich Grunzenberzen	Shanghai
Kaiserin Elisabeth	Austrian cruiser	4000	—	—	Captain Mirth	Chetoo
Acheron	French gunboat	1798	—	—	Captain Laferriere	Saigon
Alouette	French gunboat	300	—	—	Lieut. A. Varney	Canton
Argus	French gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Oregin	Canton
Aspio	French gunboat	473	3	450	Commander Journe	Saigon
Avallanche	French gunboat	550	—	—	Lieut. Heron	Haiphong
Bogues	French gunboat	3750	29	9000	Capt. Lafevre	Shanghai
Chateaurouault	French cruiser	8018	18	—	Captain V. Poidlons	Chemulpo
Comete	French gunboat	525	—	—	Commander Loual	Haiphong
Decidede	French gunboat	690	—	—	Commander Guthsell	Saigon
Kersaint	French gunboat	1253	6	2200	Capt. Lo Gelleur	Haiphong
Lion	French gunboat	470	—	—	Capt. Bide	Saigon
Montcalm	French gunboat	9700	12	18,600	Captain Aros	Shanghai
Pascal	French cruiser	4015	27	8500	Capt. Hurst	Shanghai
Redoubtable	French cruiser	9437	8	6071	Captain Seuss	Chemulpo
Stryx	French cruiser	1798	10	—	Capt. Vincent	Saigon
Surprise	French gunboat	629	2	500	Captain Thomas	Hongkong
Takiang	French gunboat	—	—	—	—	Yantsee
Takou	French destroyer	—	—	—	Lieut. Gaillard	Saigon
Vauban	French cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Blondel	Along Bay
Vigilant	French gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Carol	Canton
Viper	French gunboat	400	4	441	Commandr. Villeneuve	Saigon
Dussard	German cruiser	1857	15	2800	Commandr. Huss	Amoy
Furst Bismarck	German flagship	11,000	38	14,000	Captain Prove	Hongkong
Geier	German cruiser	1778	15	2800	Capt. von Stauditz	Shanghai
Hansa	German cruiser	34	6000	34	Capt. von Sammern	Kiautschou
Hertha	German cruiser	6000	37	10,000	Capt. Baron Schimmelmann	Hongkong
Iliss	German gunboat	1000	10	1300	Capt. Baron M. Hullesem	Shanghai
Jaguar	German gunboat	900	10	1300	Commandr. Wilbrandt	Yoko
Luchs	German gunboat	850	10	—	Commandr. Kroeckes	Hongkong
Möwe	German gunboat	1529	—	—	Commandr. Fasper	Hongkong
Seedler	German cruiser	1640	15	2800	Commandr. Pontius	Shanghai
Tiger	German gunboat	900	10	1500	Commandr. Deibling	Chemulpo
Vorwaerts	German gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Commandr. von Weise	Shanghai
Thetis	German cruiser	—	—	—	Captain Dick	Shanghai
Elba	Italian cruiser	2730	10	7471	Captain Volcelli	Shanghai
Piomonte	Italian cruiser	2427	34	12,000	Captain Ducrest	Shanghai
Vesuvio	Italian cruiser	4500	24	6820	Captain Zec	Shanghai
Vettor Pisani	Italian cruiser	6500	18	13,000	Capt. Cali	Shanghai
Diu	Portuguese gunboat	780	—	—	Captain Diogo de Sa	Macao
Zaire	Portuguese gunboat	600	—	—	Capt. F. J. Barboza Leal	Macao
Alcouet	Russian gunboat	810	6	730	Commandr. Guinter	Vladivostok
Amaru	Russian cruiser	2600	5	4700	Commandr. Gramatchikoff	Port Arthur
Aschold	Russian cruiser	6000	27	—	Capt. Reitzenscheit	Sunk (?)
Bayan	Russian cruiser	7800	10	16,500	—	Port Arthur
Bayarin	Russian cruiser	3200	6	—	—	Sunk
Bobre	Russian gunboat	1050	8	1150	Commandr. Brjeskovitch	—
Bogatyr	Russian cruiser	6640	12	—	—	Port Arthur
Diana	Russian cruiser	6731	6	—	—	Port Arthur
Diglight	Russian gunboat	1456	3	1700	Capt. Nasarovsky	Port Arthur
Guidamak	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500	Commandr. Yoniff	Port Arthur
Jromistehol	Russian gunboat	1490	6	2000	Commandr. Zagarsky	Port Arthur
Gulnik	Russian cruiser	12,364	44	14,500	Captain Jensen	Vladivostok
Korsets	Russian gunboat	1000	6	1500	Commandr. Samoil	—
Mandjor	Russian gunboat	1213	7	1500	Commandr. Narkowsky	Sunk
Navarin	Russian battleship	1224	7	1400	Commander Crown	Shanghai
Novik	Russian battleship	10,206	12	9000	—	Port Arthur
Orviny	Russian cruiser	3000	6	17,000	—	Port Arthur
Pallada	Russian gunboat	1490	6	2000	Commandr. Vasiloff	Port Arthur
Peresvet	Russian cruiser	6781	12	—	—	Ashore (?)
Petrovavlovsk	Russian battleship	12,674	15	14,500	Captain Koroleff	Port Arthur
Pobeda	Russian battleship	10,960	16	16,000	Captain Jakovlev	Port Arthur
Poltava	Russian battleship	12,674	15	14,500	Capt. Zagosky	Port Arthur
Rachovics	Russian battleship	10,960	16	16,000	Captain Osoroff	Port Arthur
Reizwan	Russian cruiser	1334	10	1786	Commandr. Livan	Port Arthur
Rosia	Russian battleship	12,902	16	16,000	—	Ashore (?)
Rurik	Russian protected cruiser	12,300	68	17,000	Captain Sepelrennoff	Vladivostok
Sevastopol	Russian protected cruiser	10,923	26	13,250	Capt. Matsuevich	Vladivostok
Silach	Russian battleship	10,960	16	16,000	Captain Serebrennikoff	Port Arthur
Sivobot	Russian gunboat	2	350	—	Lieut.-Commandr. Franck	Port Arthur
Tsarvitch	Russian battleship	1080	3	1120	Commandr. Ginter	Port Arthur
Varyag	Russian battleship	12,900	36	16,800	—	Ashore (?)
Veschnik	Russian cruiser	650	27	20,000	Capt. Bahr	Sunk
Zabiyaka	Russian gunboat	500	9	3800	Commandr. Zagorlansky-Klesel	Port Arthur
Zabiyaka	Russian cruiser	1230	16	1194	Commandr. Abramoff	Port Arthur
Albany	U. S. cruiser	3500	—	—	Capt. Dyer	Cavite
Annapolis	U. S. gunboat	1010	6	1227	Capt. Rohrer	Shanghai
Callao	U. S. cruiser	285	—	—	Lieut. M. L. Miller	Hongkong
Cincinatti	U. S. gunboat	3213	—	—	Capt. H. E. Mason	—
Don Juan de Austria	U. S. gunboat	1160	—	1600	Captain Denfield	Singapore
Elcano	U. S. gunboat	540	—	—	La-Commandr. J. Hood	Shanghai
Helena	U. S. gunboat	1892	8	1988	Commandr. Stanton	Shanghai
*Kentucky	U. S. flagship	11,800	41	10,000	Captain R. M. Berry	Hongkong
Monadnock	U. S. monitor	3590	6	3000	Captain Mahan	Hongkong
Monocacy	U. S. gunboat	1370	6	350	Capt. Denfield	Shanghai
Monterey	U. S. monitor	4684	4	5344	Commandr. W. H. Beales	Hongkong
New Orleans	U. S. cruiser	9137	20	—	Commander Sperry	Manila
Oregon	U. S. cruiser	10,238	45	—	Captain Burwell	Kobe
Rainbow	U. S. cruiser	4000	—	—	Commander G. L. Dyer	Manila
Raleigh	U. S. cruiser	3213	—	—	Captain Nasaro	Shanghai
Vicksburg	U. S. cruiser	1000	13	1118	Commander Marshall	Chemulpo
Villalobos	U. S. gunboat	400	—	—	Lieut. L. G. Berthelet	Shanghai
Wilmington	U. S. gunboat	1397	8	1894	Commander U. R. Harris	Shanghai

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

NEWCHANG, March 16.
Mr Cox, district engineer of the Chinese Railway, resident at Yinkow Station, has received instructions from the director of the Imperial Railways of North China to retire with his staff to Kuangpang, 65 miles up the line, in the event of a collision between Japanese and Russians there. The members of the staff are willing to remain at their posts.

The local war correspondents are greatly exercised at this decision, for it means a ride of 60 miles to the nearest telegraphic station.

The Russian general staff and a cavalcade of 60 men, inspected the semi-demolished fort at the mouth of the river to-day. At present there are 12 to 15 field pieces placed around the neighbourhood. Most of them are of 2 inch calibre.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the second Subscription Concert, held yesterday evening at the City Hall, Mr A. G. Ward conducted the second performance of this season of Mendelssohn's Symphony Cantata "Lobgesang" ("A Hymn of Praise"). There was a small audience, no doubt to the thunderstorm earlier in the evening. The performance, though most enjoyable, had several defects, due to the lack of sufficient rehearsal, notwithstanding the fact that the Cantata was performed with great success only a short while ago. It was a pity too that both the orchestra and chorus were diminished in numbers. But as a whole they reflected upon their training and themselves upon their credit. They knew the work they had to do, and did it, generally speaking with precision and spirit. The orchestra, gathered from many quarters, shined into a fairly homogeneous body, considerably how little time could be given to general rehearsals. The Cathedral organ, however, was sadly missed. When shall we be able to get an organ in a public hall?

When it is stated that Mr Geo. Lamont was in very good voice the effect of the tenor part "The sorrows of death," and the beautiful Recitative, "We called thee 'darkness,' upon the darkness," the voice was in perfect condition, and it is doubtful if this gentleman has ever sung more finely than on this occasion in the Recitative and Air "Sing ye praise," and in the duet with Miss Murray Bain, "My song shall always be thy glory." Miss Murray Bain again showed herself an artist, and her singing, saving voice and voice was unduly forced by the orchestra, which all through the Cantata accompanied much too loudly—gave admirable expression to the sentiments of the text. Especially in the duet "I waited for the Lord," she sang with delightful refinement and beauty of tone. Mr Craddock, who took the second part in the duet, had a voice under perfect control and a fine feeling and expression. The orchestra and chorus did well, but the old story of the haphazard chorus-work greatly detracted from the dramatic effect. Considering the difficulties which have had to be met, the reputation of this lovely Cantata was a musical treat for which we have to thank the Philharmonic Society and the able and persevering conductor. It has not yet been decided which piece will be selected for the next concert.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Sanitary Officials Eulogised.

At the Sanitary Department this morning two departing officials—Messrs G. A. Woodcock and J. J. Bryan, Secretary and Sanitary Surveyor respectively, were made the recipients of tokens demonstrating the appreciation in which they were held.

To Mr Woodcock was presented a handsome silver dragon bowl and stand of typical Chinese design on which was engraved the following words: "Presented to G. A. Woodcock, Esq., as a mark of esteem, while Mr Bryan was given a pretty designed silver fruit dish and ebony stand with the inscription: "Presented to J. J. Bryan, Esq., by officers of the Sanitary Department."

The Hon. Dr. Atkinson (President of the Board), who made the presentations, said: Mr Woodcock and Mr Bryan, I have been asked by the members of the Sanitary staff to present to you these tokens as a small token of their regard and esteem on your departure, on leave, to England. The members of the staff feel that they cannot allow you to go away for such a long period without their giving you some token of their appreciation of the kindness you have always rendered to them in the course of their work. I am sure they will all join with me in wishing you a pleasant voyage and a very good time in the old country (applause). With reference to Mr Bryan, I hope especially that he will be able to come back perfectly restored to health; for, as you know, in the course of his duties he sustained an injury to one of his knees, which has laid him up for some months. We hope that the rest and advice he will be able to get in England will restore him to perfect health (applause). On behalf of the members of the sanitary staff, I wish you bon voyage (applause).

Mr Woodcock said:—Dr. Atkinson and gentlemen, I thank you very much, indeed, for this very fine present, but I feel sure you will agree with me that it was unnecessary to do so because I am certain we have got on very well together. I must acknowledge I am rather a bad hand at public speaking, but like most people I can wish for a good deal, and it is, indeed, a heavy wish of mine that notwithstanding the fact that during the past year excellent work has been done by the department, that the work may be improved year by year until the plague is finally stamped out. Another wish of mine is that all those who wait for the examination may come out with glowing colours (applause). And yet another. It is that the Civil Service Club may win the shield next year (applause). In our team we have some excellent material, and I remember that on three occasions, over 50 runs have been made—I need not add they were not scored by myself. On one memorable occasion, I believe I made six. And lastly, now that the time is nearing for my departure, I wish you all "good-bye" (applause).

Mr Bryan said:—Dr. Atkinson and gentlemen, I am sure if I had been in perfect health, which unfortunately I am not to-day, I would express more adequately my sincere thanks for your kindness and for Dr. Atkinson's kind remarks in presenting me with this token of your esteem. You will, I am sure, pardon me, if I refrain from making a speech as it is rather difficult for me to speak this morning. I can assure you that I appreciate your kindness and thank you very much, indeed (applause).

LICENSING COURT.

Interesting Applications.
At the Magistrate's yesterday's meeting of the Justices of Peace was held in consideration applications for adjourned licenses from Fred. Nott, America Hotel, Wyndham St.; Fred. derick Bishop, "Connaught House," and Fred. Huber, "Windsor Garden and Restaurant," Wong-nai-chong Road.

Mr T. Sercombe Smith and Mr H. J. Gompertz, Messrs E. R. Hallifax, A. Rumjahn, J. H. Keap, P. W. Sergeant, A. Shelton Hooper, W. B. T. Davis, C. D. Melbourne and Chief Detective-Inspector J. W. Hanson, in support of this application, Mr G. K. Hall Brutton said that the premises were situated on the top floor of the old German Club, and it was the intention of the applicant to carry on the business of a private hotel. There was accommodation for 33 guests, and it would be apparent to all the Justices that it would be a great advantage to him if he was permitted to supply liquor to his guests. The Magistrate, however, refused to grant the license, as the premises were not a hotel, and he was sure it would be a convenience to tourists.

Mr Hallifax intimated that there were no police objections, and the application was granted.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.
Mr P. W. Goldring (of Mr John Hastings's office) appeared on behalf of Mr Bishop, while Mr G. K. Clark, the present licensee, appeared in opposition.

Mr Goldring said that Mr Bishop had been engaged by the proprietors of Connaught House, in succession to Mr Clark, who was leaving in a few days. Mr Bishop had previously held a license for Thomas's Grill Room, and there had been no complaints against him. The difficulty that appeared to arise in respect to the license was as to whether it could be granted to the present applicant while Mr Clark held the license. He could not find anything in the Ordinances showing that two licenses could not be granted at the same time for the same hotel. The difficulty had arisen because Mr Clark had declined to acquiesce in the transfer. The Justices were bound to look after the interests of the owners, if the license was unsatisfactory.

The Magistrate did not think the Justices had any power to cancel the license. Mr Goldring requested that the application was made in this form because Mr Clark refused to consent to the transfer. If it was held that the Justices had no power to cancel the existing license he would ask that the two licenses be granted at the same time; there was nothing contrary to this in the Ordinances. Mr Clark would after the 30th be in the position of a trespasser, and he might be liable to be ejected from the premises.

Mr Shotton Hooper asked which license would be liable in the case of an offence against the license being committed next week.

Mr Goldring replied that it would be the one that allowed the fault to be committed and was on the premises. If there were two, both would be liable. It seemed a monstrous thing in a case like this, that if the owners had an unsatisfactory employee and wanted to turn him out they could not get in a fresh manager as was necessary to the license. That could not be the spirit of the law, and the only way was to grant this application and to leave the owners to deal with Mr Clark in the best way they could according to the law.

Mr T. Sercombe Smith said he had received from Mr Clark a letter dated 26th inst., stating that this application had been made without his authority, and that he had no desire at present to transfer the license to Mr Bishop or any other person.

Mr Clark, on being asked if he desired to make any statement, said he held the license for these premises, and by that license was not allowed to desert them.

The Chairman, having inspected the license, pointed out that the words used were, "The licensee shall not abandon the occupation of his house," and said the only effect of this was that if he did so Mr Clark would be subject to a penalty under the Ordinance. He did not see how that affected the Justices.

Mr Clark said that he did not think they could eject him from the premises.

The Chairman:—Well, that is not a matter for us.

Mr Clark:—I have to all intents and purposes paid \$800 for this license.

The Chairman: It was the proprietor of the hotel who paid it.

Mr Clark:—He has paid it in consideration for my license.

Mr Clark said that he was engaged on monthly terms as manager; he had received a month's notice.

The Justices afterwards considered the matter in private. When the Court was again made public.

Mr Smith stated that the Justices felt themselves in some difficulty in the matter and had decided to adjourn it for a week. At the end of that time they desired the proprietor and the new applicant to come before them again and explain the then position of affairs; and if the Justices considered it a satisfactory one and one on which they could grant the license, so that the new applicant they would further consider the matter.

WINDSOR GARDEN.
The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., (instructed by Mr M. J. D. Stephens) represented the applicant. A petition was read asking that the license be granted.

Mr Pollock said that the applicant was carrying on a restaurant business at these premises. He asked simply for an adjourned license, so that he could supply liquors along with meals to his customers. The premises were about a mile from the nearest hotel and about half-a-mile from No. 1 Police Station. Applicant had served 12 years in the army and held a good and quiet license afterwards in India. His discharge showed that he bore an exemplary character, and he came before them with such a record as would justify the Justices in giving him a trial. If the license was granted now it would come up for renewal on or before the 30th November. Of late years there were increasing numbers of people who travelled down to Happy Valley to see the sports and games and enjoy the scenery. The applicant was content to have the license extending from 10 a.m. till 7 p.m., and would undertake to light Wong-nai-chong Road with electricity, to build a permanent structure to replace the present temporary one, and to have watchmen on duty to engage two policemen from the Government, so that order should be maintained.

Mr Hallifax stated that there were police objections. Before the license was granted there should be a suitable structure, and similar applications had been refused before.

After considering the matter in private the Justices refused the application, and the meeting closed.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

CORRESPONDENTS AND THEIR PASSES.

Good Returned for Evil.

(From Our Special War Correspondent.)

TOKIO, March 12.

"Port Arthur has fallen!" Such is the unbelievable statement which rings through the city as I write, and causes cannon to bang with great gusto at the Imperial palace. Flags flutter in the Ginn for the same reason, and, generally, there is jubilation.

From my own knowledge, I cannot say whether Port Arthur is still in the place it was a month ago or not. I am not certain whether I care much, and that feeling permeates the whole of the quarter occupied by the foreign correspondents. A month the day before yesterday I reached this city in search of a permit to the front, and two months and more ago other correspondents arrived with the same object. They and I are still here. On the first instant, a flutter of hope disturbed and deluded everyone. The War Office turned in its tranquil sleep, and issued what it facetiously designated "permits." No doubt the authorities hit upon the name "permit" because they had no desire to permit anyone to do anything. That is just the value of the yellowish slips of paper they handed correspondents through their respective Ministers. Strange as it might seem, the War Office or any other office will not deal directly with the correspondents. A Minister must be dragged in to act as medium, and thus it was that Sir Claude MacDonald came to be the distributing agent for the British passes, save the mark!

There was an eager gang to get hold of the precious pieces of paper, but jaws fell with a flop when interpreters read a small slip, covered with characters in purple ink, which was attached to the alleged permit. It announced that correspondents could not move until the number of the column to which they would be attached was inserted in a blank space. That task would be performed "later on," the slip said, and round went the correspondents kicking like colts in a branding yard. "Later on" has not yet arrived, though thirteen days have slipped round on leaden wheels since the joke of the War Office was perpetrated.

The permit is something of a curiosity, simply because it is unintelligible. Upon its surface are strings of strange hieroglyphics, and fairly in amongst them is a great red blotch. The blotch is said to be the sign manual of the War Office. It might be a "chop" mark of a Chinese greenkeeper. I have even seen similar devices upon *pinkie* tickets. Armed with this queer Oriental production, correspondents descended upon the Staff Office after several days had lapsed and asked for release. "They did not get it. The officer who greeted them was a small wiry man, wearing great clanking spurs. He bowed, and bluffed like an auctioneer. His English was indifferent—very indifferent. "I have not know," he said with a disarming smile, "when the foreign gentlemen go. I have hopes to-morrow. Next day, perhaps the day after or some other day. We will see."

This he spun on at a great rate, bowing ever and anon, but never committing himself.

"When you go the War Office will send one notice to each gentleman. Soon the cherry blossoms come upon the trees. The foreign gentlemen will see them."

Without more ado, the "foreign gentlemen" consigned the cherry trees to eternal damnation, forgetful for the nonce of the pleasure of future tourists, and strode off to their hotel.

The situation called for some great display of Christian fortitude. The nobler side of human nature needed to be called upon to suppress the gross which showed signs of asserting itself. The correspondents held a meeting, and decided to follow the Biblical advice to return good for evil by writing a book to be sold in aid of the Red Cross Society. It was an idea which, on great, and promptly fifty correspondents set to work to pour out on paper personal exploits in pursuit of war. Never before in the long history of literature have so many men put their heads and pens together to place between one pair of covers the most interesting experience which has befallen them in the dangerous enterprise of war.

Men who heard the bombardings at Alexandria, who have seen the fall of dome-topped Oudman, witnessed the Greek legions in armed conflict, and listened to the shrilly shrieks of shell from Peking's walls, are combining to produce a work which will be at once unique and valuable as a literary curio. In the edition de luxe, which will be limited to five hundred copies, will be the signature of each contributor, and the writing of a name five hundred times was a task which brought back to many men's minds with peculiar vividness hours of detention for some variety of disobedience in far-away school-boy days.

"Many Wars" will be the title of the work, and upon its cover will appear a beautifully-coloured representation of a cavalry man mounted on a spirited pawing charger. The design is by a Japanese

artist, but is copied from some work by a British brush. The face of the cavalryman is Japanese; the horse is one of the equal of which the Japanese cavalry does not possess. Flory eyes and broad chest cleave the air with its steel-strong limbs in a manner which the shaggy clumsy-looking ponies of Japan could never imitate, and, all circumstances considered, one cannot refrain from thinking that when the artist was inspired to produce the picture the wish for cavalry composed of strong and noble steeds was father to the thought of placing a Japanese officer upon one of sterling type.

A photograph of the contributors in a group will be included in the book, and all those who posed for the picture will remember it as long as they live. Snow was falling thick and fast at the time, and a cold was stinging the marrow, a cold which even whisky and soda failed to reduce.

The correspondents consider that they have an action against the Clerk of the Weather, but no one has yet been able to lay hold of him.

Just by way of letting the correspondents know that the Government is aware of their existence the police have issued further instructions relative to the character of news which they must refrain from transmitting by telegraph to their papers. They give a list, and it includes:—

Plan of campaign.
Future war movements.
Organisation of squadrons.
Damages suffered by warships and transports.

Formation of the line of battle.
Distance of cannonade and quantity of ammunition consumed.

Name and location of naval basis and rendezvous.
Stations of warships and transports.
Condition of the fleet in regard to coal, drinking water and war necessities.

Present speed of the fleet and transports.
The local papers are also prohibited from writing on these subjects, and they are raising a great rumpus. They have considerable justification for it, too, for every day newspapers are coming from Shanghai and Hongkong, but a few days or a week's sail away, which contain the very things that the Japanese Government are endeavouring to suppress. News trickles round to Shanghai and Chifu from Port Arthur and Newchwang, and whilst that source is open the Japanese will have very little chance of keeping things dark. Plan of campaign and that variety of important matter should, of course, not be divulged, but when the pencil of the censor drives at the distance of cannonade and the formation of line of battle it is taking from the public facts that are interesting, and harmless so far as future movements are concerned.

About the beauties of Japan one can write as much as one feels disposed to, but though that subject is not uninteresting it is not what people are looking for at this particular period. In previous letters I have mentioned the open-handed manner in which even the poor have contributed to the war fund, and now I am able to point to the enormous amount subscribed to the war bonds as a significant indication of the generosity which the people are capable of showing when prompted by a national emergency. On the day the war bond list was opened, the amount of one hundred million yen called for was subscribed over and over again, and at the time of writing over 500,000 have been subscribed. This enormous sum has been contributed to by rich and poor, and even a man who was executed but a day or so ago expressed the wish before he died that two yen which he had saved should be so disposed of. He was urged to buy some delicacies with it before he went to his doom, but he expressed the patriotic sentiment that since he could not assist his country with his strength he would like to help it as much as possible with his two yen. The money was utilised in the direction that he requested, but unfortunately his patriotism on the threshold of the scaffold did not bring him a reprieve. In addition to the amount of money being raised by war bonds the exchequer will be greatly swelled by the new scheme of taxation which is shortly to be imposed. An increase of about 70,000,000 has been added to the burdens of the people, and it will be distributed in the shape of a land tax, income tax, business tax, salt tax, sugar consumption tax, etc. The sale price of the tea-tobacco monopoly will also be raised, and new taxes will be levied on salt and milk. Reinforcement in expenditure is to be undertaken, and by the postponement of railway and other works in course of construction it is hoped to save fifty million yen. Though some classes will feel the extra taxation, there are others who will not notice it in the least, for since the war they have seen more of prosperity than they did in times of peace. Trade has been much better in the produce markets, and in industrial pursuits wages show an advance of twenty to thirty per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year. A yen is equal roughly speaking to two shillings, and there are 100 sen in a yen, and of that currency carpenters earn per day from 80 sen to 1 yen 50 sen, plasterers from 70 sen to 1 yen 30 sen, blacksmiths 1 yen to 1 yen 78 sen, Jurikishamen 80 sen to 1 yen 25 sen, masons 70 sen to 1 yen 30 sen, painters 60 sen to 80 sen, railway employees 80 sen to 1 yen 50 sen, gardeners 45 sen to 80 sen, and ordinary coolies 30 sen to 1 yen. These wages do not compare with those prevailing in England, but to the people here they are somewhat munificent.

They are at all events content to pay from what they receive an extra taxation, and from all appearances they would be perfectly satisfied, if it were necessary, to extract from their income enough to purchase food and clothing, and hand the remainder over to the Government. Though there is prosperity within the country, the general foreign trade has not shown commensurate improvement. For instance, in the case of hides, there has been a great demand since the outbreak of war, but there has not been any increased activity in the foreign traffic. Merchants are afraid to import on account of the high freight and insurance, which have caused abnormal advance in rates. Sheepskins are selling at an advance of from ten to fifteen yen, and many dealers are holding on to stocks waiting for a further rise in selling price. Were it not for the high freight and insurance, there would be enormous trade done with outside countries, and buyers are waiting anxiously for a reduction.

With the Russian fleet practically tied up local shipping is gaining more confidence, and no doubt it will not be long before the maritime traffic is again in its normal state.

W. H. DONALD.

FELICITATIONS TO A MAGISTRATE.
TRAITE.
The Decrease in Crime.
Today being the last occasion for some time that Mr T. Sercombe Smith would officiate as Chief Magistrate and Coroner at the Magistrate's Inspectors and subordinates, through the medium of Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, met in Court to tender their congratulations to Mr Smith and express their regret at his leaving the bench.

Mr Hanson said that when the Police force knew that Mr Smith was to be transferred to the acting Pui-sue Judge for a term, they felt they could not allow the opportunity to pass without congratulating him on his advancement, and to thank him for the help he had given to them when they had come before him with cases, and for his advice on points of law that cropped up. Though it was said that a policeman's life was not a happy one, Mr Hanson remarked that the way of duty and the great satisfaction in enjoying the confidence of their superiors and the public. They wanted the criminals to dread them, and the law-abiding public to respect them.

Mr Smith, in thanking Mr Hanson and his fellow members of the police force, said that he was only going away from them for a short time—perhaps a year. It was with a certain amount of regret that he left the Magistrate's bench, but he was pleased that he was going to a higher office. With respect to the help and advice he had given to the police, he hoped that no member of the force had ever come to him and found him brusque and unwilling to give any assistance he could. He had given it with the greatest of pleasure, because he knew that the training of the police officials had not been such as to make them in all cases entirely conversant with every point of law—he himself, did not profess to be familiar with every point in law. If he saw that a case had been wrongly lodged or that some advice was desirable upon procedure, he never failed to give it. The help he gave was help to himself, as it assisted him immensely. Cases were then prepared accurately. Mr Hanson had quoted the saying that a policeman's life was not a happy one; well, it had not been much in his power to make that life happier, but he had tried to make them as comfortable as he could while they were in the Court, and if he had contributed in any way to the pleasure of the force, then he was well rewarded (applause). When he first came on the bench, in July last, there was not the least doubt that there was a large quantity of crime committed in the Colony. The resident Chinese population was a law-abiding and very respectable one, and he was always of opinion that the resident Chinese, as well as the Europeans, agreed with pleasure to join in any attempt to diminish crime in their midst. That led him to reinforce the stocks and pass certain sentences of some severity; they, however, were only passed upon previously convicted offenders. He was happy to say that H.E. Sir Henry Blake, our late Governor, and the present Officer Administering the Government had recognised that the only way to decrease crime in the Colony was to banish persons who had come here to take away what they could get. As a result of the measures he had taken—stocking and primarily and essentially banishing—and by means of the co-operation of the police, he was glad to say that his work, and the work of his colleagues, during the last five or six months had caused crime to be considerably decreased. He felt it to be a very high honour to be asked to meet the members of the force personally, and he hoped that his successor would be on the same friendly terms with them as he had been, and that the decrease in crime would be constant. He was sure that help and advice would be readily given by both Mr Gompertz and Mr Kemp. In conclusion, he said that before he knew he had written to the Captain Superintendent of police asking him to convey to the members of the police force his appreciation of their services in the past. (Applause).

To-day's Advertisements
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDEUTSCHER LOYD BREMEN.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship **PRINZ HEINRICH** OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, having arrived from Cebu, is here to inform consignees that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optimal cargo will be forwarded—unless the contrary be given before 5 p.m.—To-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th April will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, at 8.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th of April or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELBOURNE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, March 30, 1904.

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FOR ALL PURPOSES USE ONLY

GROSSWOOD

BRAND OF PAINTS,

VARNISHES AND OILS,

As supplied to the

LEADING NAVIES, SHIPOWERS,

AND SHIPBUILDERS.

Manufactured by

Gross Sherwood & Heald,

LIMITED, London.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HARRY WICKING & CO., Hongkong,

Hongkong, January 6, 1904.

20-3

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 6 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION By-Laws (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria and the Western Division of Kowloon occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED by the owner during the months of March and April; and further TAKE NOTICE that

"Notice that such Cleansing and Lime-washing HAS BEEN COMPLETED shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board within three Days AFTER Date of completion."

N.B.—The Central Division of the City is bounded on the East by Gilman Street and Peel Street and on the West by Tank Lane and Cleverley Street.

By Order, G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Sanitary Board Office, Hongkong, March 28, 1904.

625

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7 PER CENT. SILVER LOAN OF 1886, K.

35th HALF YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST Due and Drawn Bonds of this LOAN will be Payable at the OFFICES of the Corporation on or after the 31st MARCH, 1904.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Agents issuing the Loan, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 30, 1904.

628

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

